

CERTAINE
REASONS

A N D

ARGVMENTS
OF POLICIE,

Why the King of ENGLAND
should hereafter giue over all further
Treatie, and enter into Warre with
the Spaniard.

Hispania

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REASONS

ARGUMENTS
OF POLICY



Why the King of
the Netherlands
has not
the same

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CERTAIN REASONS
AND ARGVMENTS OF PO-
LICIE, WHY THE KING OF

England should hereafter give o-
ver all further Treatie, and
enter into Warre with
the *Spaniard*.

For the first, which is, *Leaving off all Treatie*...

BEcause the *English* in all Treaties taken
in hand with the *Spaniard* and the house
of *Austria*, and continued so many yeares
with such labour and charges, hath not onely
bin vnfortunate, but also scornefully abused
by the *Spaniard*, who is exceedingly disagree-
ing from the honest minde and meaning of
the *English*. For so many yeares while things
stood stronger on the side of the *English*, no-
thing hath beene effected by treatie: and who
can presume that any thing will be effected
now, when things are brought into far worse
case?

The King by seven divers Treaties and
Ambassages hath effected iust nothing in this
cause, which concernes the peace of *Germany*,

and the whole estate of his Sonne in law.

1. In the yeare 1619. by the Earle of *Carleil*.
2. By Sir *H. Wotton* at *Vienna* 1620. 3. By *Conway* and *Weston* in the same yeare. 4. By the Lord *Digby*, 1621. 5. By *Weston* in the same.
6. By the Lord *Chichester*, Baron of *Belfast*.
7. By the Prince in *Spain*. 1622. Besides, how many Curriers haue beene sent? How many Letters written? And what adoe hath beene made by ordinary Ambassadors and Ministers?

2. The honour of the King and kingdome requires, that this tie of Treaties which they haue beene entangled in all this while, should now be broken off. For if they should continue that course which hath brought no benefit to either themselves or to others, or to the common cause, who can excuse them? Besides, they should expose themselves to contempt and scorne, by stumbling so often unpardonably at the same stone; with their friends and subiects they should bring themselves into suspicion and hate, by continuing a thing so dangerous; & to strangers they should not only increase the ill opinion which the world

world hath conceiued of their secure carriage,
but also they should giue all men good cause
to forsake the hereafter, if they should chance
to haue need of them.

3. By Treaties the *English* haue not onely
got and gained nothing; but farther, all the
businesses of themselves and their friends
haue euer gone backward to the worse: the
Spaniards, going forward alwayes with a high
looke and a brazen face, and wisely making
vse of the faire forewind of fortune, turning
their countenance to the *English*, and their
mind to their owne advantage.

4. The meaning and scope of the *Spaniard* is
directly opposite to that of the *English*. For his
endeavour is by Treaties to circumvent, to
gaine time, to vndoe his enemies by delays,
to aduance his owne profit and Dominion,
to despise Peace as pernicious to him, and his
great power to nourish Warre, especially in
Germanie, where by the dissention of the Prin-
ces diversitie of Religion, and assistance of his
friends, he may be sure not onely to lose no-
thing, but to gaine, and to fish safely in trou-
bled Waters. But the intention of the *English*

is honest, viz. to giue peace to *Europe*, and to euery one his owne; neither doth he intend to get benefit to himselfe, & rule over others. And how can these contradictories be reconciled by Treaties?

5. The very aduerse part doth ill interpret and take these treaties of the King, as if thereby he intended nothing els but to gaine time, and to waite for the revolution of fortune, or the occasion of change, with a miad altogether estranged from any peaceable composition, and onely pretending an intention of treating; as the Archbishop of *Mentz* doth in expresse words write of the King to the Elector of *Saxen*. 7. Octob. 1623. The Letters may be scene.

Reasons for the second: Of *undertaking*
Warre with Spaine.

The faith promised mutually to one another, which they haue violated, the breaking of the Covenants confirmed by solemne stipulation, the iniuries offered, the deeds and instruments of the Covenants falsified, and such

such like as these which follow; all or any one of these are esteemed of all Nations iust cause of entring into warre.

Now then must we declare how faith hath been violated, and the solemne conditions of the League haue been broken by them. The last yeare a surcease of Armes for 15. months was propounded of the *Spaniard*, accepted of the *English*, and vpon certaine Articles vpon both parts agreed vpon, was set downe in instruments, signed and sealed. But the *Spaniard* and their Complices, both at the very time in which they sealed the Articles, and also afterward, did many waies violate and pervert them, both by leaving out, what was agreed vpon, and inserting what was not couenanted at all. That Instrument of truce was exhibited and communicated in the Empire in the month of March, many weeks before it was either concluded or signed in *England*. In the meeting at *Iutterbock*, to the end that the Warlike Preparations of the Princes of *Germanie*, might be hindered, and in *Hungary* to *Gabor* that hee should not stirre, it was exhibited long before it was concluded, as if it had been fully

fully concluded and sealed. And marke their cunning and false practise, by this exhibition of it, and a false perswasion which they added to it, that all things should shortly be accommodated, were the Princes of the Empire so moued and perswaded, that they compelled the Duke of *Brunswick* to lay downe Armes, and to depart out of the bounds of *Germanie*, denying him all prouision and passage. But the Instruments of the Truce were not subscribed by the *English*, but in the 21. of Aprill olde stile, or the first of May new stile, and after in the moneth of August ratified by the Elector *Palatine*. Moreover in those Instruments and Deeds given abroad there to *Germanie* by the other partie, these words in the third Article (*Declaring them enemies of the Empire and of our Allies*) were left out as words that might giue iust cause of offence to the Princes of the Empire, when they should see such a hard declaration extorted and wrung out of the *English*. But in the instruments signed in *England* those words were expressly set downe notwithstanding the exception made against them by the Kings Sonne in law.

2. In the last Article in their deeds, it was left out, That the King of England should send his Deputies for the Interest of his Son in law, when yet in that consisted the very hinge and controuersie of the businesse, and the foundation of the mind and will of the King of England, as it is expressed in the *English* instruments.

There is also a falshood to be noted in the subscription of the day. In the *English* is expressed the 21 of April, *English* stile; in theirs the first of May. More things may be brought to shew, that there was either falshood or else double deeds.

Furthermore, it was also expressly provided by way of caution, That all things should abide in the *Palatinate* in the place and state as they then were during the truce: that all acts of hostilitie should cease: that neither Allies nor friends should be offended, but that both parts should enioy the peace of the League. But *Spaniards* and their Complices did and doe still in the time of the truce exercise all kinds of hostilitie; by confiscating of their goods who haue withdrawne themselves from the ruine of their countrey, by abolishing religion, by dismembring & transferring vnto others

the better parts of the *Palatinate*, as was done
with the Lordship called the *Bergstrass*, with
the Diocesses of *Bleyenstein* and *Neuenharr* and
others, by imposing continuall seruitudes,
and by often extorting new contributions
from the oppressed by drawing out the blood
and soule of the afflicted, and by wasting and
wearing out all the poore subiects with their
insolent tyrannie. The very *Spaniards* alone
haue in that part which they hold in the *Pa-
latinate* imposed an exaction of aboue thirty
thousand Dollars a moneth ouer and aboue
the ordinarie impositions. *Verdugo* in his pro-
position when he imposed an exaction, was
not afraid to affirm, that it was done with the
knowledge and sufferance of the King of *En-
gland*, and that he did to moue the people. This
extorsion hath now continued diuers mo-
neths, and is yet still exercised. Lastly the *Spa-
niards* and their complices did neuer for all
the truce lay downe armes in the Empire, but
went on with victorious warre against the
friends of the King of *England* and his Sonne
in law yea we yet see them to proceed on still
scorning & breaking this league of the truce,
making it a net to catch their enemies in.

2. The *Spaniard* hath by force and armes possesse himselfe of the Patrimony of the innocent infants the grand children of the King of *England*, hath cast his Daughter and Sonne in law out of all their estates and dominions, and doth detaine the *Palatinate* against the hope he hath given and promise which he hath so oft made of restoring it: he hath besieged the Citie of *Frankendale* the Dowrie of his Daughter, and invaded it in hostile maner; neither would he vouchsafe to raise the siege at the most earnest entreaty of the King of *England*; he compelled the forces of the King of *England* and his Generall sent thither, to depart out of the *Palatinate*, scoffing and deriding the protection of *England*, by which he had falsly perswaded him that the *Palatinate* should be safe.

3. Forso much as the *Spaniard* doth oppress the Allies and friends ioyned in confederation and blood with the King, doth cast them out of their dominions, and doth pursue them with hostilitie euen against his faith giuen; there is no other course left to help them but by armes: treaties in this case will proue vnprofitable.

4. The safety of the King and kingdome requires war. For it behoues vs then to look to our selues, when our next neighbours houses are on fire. Princes lose both power and strength when their Allies do perish. The encrease of a potent neighbor, whose friendship is yn safe, as it cannot be without iust suspitiō, so is it also dangerous and hurtful. The liberty of *Germany* now ready to perish, is to be reliqued; and the conseruation of it doth greatly concerne both the *English* and all the Princes of *Europe*. *Germanie* is the heart of *Europe*, for so Nature seems to haue placed it; the *Palatinate* is the motion in the heart, according to the lawes. If *Germanie* as the heart bee possessed by the *Spaniard*, who strives to get the dominion ouer all *Europe*, the rest of the Princes shall not long draw or enioy any vitall life or spirits. The heart therefore must be succored, if you would haue the rest of the members or the body to be safe. But by these weake remedies of treaties you shall do no good: stronger things are to bee applyed, the disease still encreasing.

5. Necessity requires warre. Great preparations for warre are made by the *Spaniard* here

here neare at hand; his mind and intentions
are well enough knowne. A potent Prince
makes no reckoning of friends when he finds
opportunity to oppresse them. The *English* are
now brought into that extremitie by their
owne foresayd counsels; that vnlesse they doe
preuent by war, they wil shortly be preuented.
The *Spaniard* knows full well, that he may not
trust them any longer, and that it is the part
of an vnwise man to stay for the first blow,
which is commonly the *Crisis* of the future
war, by which we may take a scantling of the
event of it, which is vsually overcome by pre-
uention & diuersion, according to the saying
of that prudent King. Politicians say, that he
which consults of breaking and making war,
hath already broken; and that he is not well
advised or wary enough, who neglects to pre-
uent his enemy. The *Spaniard* who is naturally
distrustful, doth without question construe &
take this consultation and alteration of minds
in *England* for a breach and a war; and experi-
ence will shortly shew it, if prudence take not
place: but if he see the *English* men remisse, he
wil say that they want not strength but courage;
and that it is base feare that keeps them back.

6. The King of *England* in the yeare 1621. the 1. of Novemb set downe the conditions of peace, & what he would haue to be obserued and kept by his Son in law, and sent them to the Emperour for his final declaration; and did then withall protest of the effusio of blood that would follow, & of the warre which he should be compelled vnto if the Emperour would not subscribe vnto those conditions. But the Emperour and the *Spaniard* haue not onely deluded the conditions, but went boldly on with warre against the innocent infants & the Kings blood. And is he not now bound in honor to recouer what he prescribed by warre which he threatened and denounced, that the conditions were not performed.

7. Suspension of Armes was promised at *Vienne* to the Lord *Digby*, who brought the Emperours letters with him to *Bruxels*, concerning that businesse; yet by collusion was the contrary given in charge to the *Infants*, and sent thither, either before or at the same instant: in so much, that that suspension was changed into a most cruell war, which was executed with the more inhumanitie, because the King of *England* hath vnder-taken the protection of the

Palatinate, and was pleased to strengthen & defend it with his owne Garrisons. And 1. when the Lord Digby had in the Kings name long & exceedingly solicited, but in vaine, the rayling of the siege at *Friedland*; this answer was given him, That it was against the honor of the *Spaniards* to leaue a Citie which they had once besieged, without the expresse commandment of the King of *Spain*. 2. In the very time of the treaty at *Brioch*, was *Heidelberg* take and spoiled. 3. If he could not then obtaine by treaties and entreaties, a thing vncertaine & subiect to chance, & which was not in their hands, but onely in hope, will restitution of those things which they are posselt of, be now procured by those former meanes? The *Spaniards* as they will do nothing for loue, so wil they also refuse nothing when they are compelled by feare & force; as one of themelues hath confessed.

8. The Proscription which is the head of the evils which haue followed, by which the Kings Son in law was declared infamous, and all his grandchildren pronounced fallen from all right of succession, was most earnestly solicited by the Archduke *Albert*, and was consulted of in the *Spanish* Ambassadors house. And is there.

there not then iust cause that the Father should
by warre vindicate the honour of his Son?

9. The restitution of the *Palatinate* cannot
be procured by treaty: for this course hath bin
often tryed and vsed, euen by the Prince him-
selfe, but euer in vaine. Therefore there is now
no other meane to be vsed, saue the way of
Warre.

10. The honour of the King and kingdome
requires, that now these wrongs be sought to
be righted by Warre, the last arrow in necessi-
ties quiver, and the onely meane now left of
preserving reputation. He doth but draw on
new iniuries, who neglects to revēge the old,
especially so intollerable as hath been offered
to the *English*. But if now, after they haue raised
so good opiniō and hope of themselves in the
World, they should grow faint, and fall backe
into their former lethargie, they should lose all
faith & reputation. I cease to shew how mag-
nanimous Princes are more bound in honour
to recover the estates of their friends which
they haue taken into their protection, then
their owne goods.

F I N I S.